

Local Government Network Workshop
“The Role of Local Governments in Sustainable Fisheries Management in Coral Triangle Areas”
8 May 2018, Aryaduta Hotel Jakarta

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Introduction: The Coral Triangle (CT) is an expanse of ocean covering 5.7 million sq. km and is considered the epicenter of marine life abundance and biodiversity on the planet. Natural processes, however such as wave action and storm surges as well as human activities—reef dynamiting and cyanide poisoning for fish, sand mining for construction, reef breaking for corals and pollution from land-based sources have resulted in the continuing loss of valuable coastal habitats, particularly coral reefs, and consequent economic and social losses. In addition, climate change impacts have adversely affected marine and coastal resources. Coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems are vulnerable to elevated sea temperature and increase intensity of sea storms. While rise in sea level and flooding degrade coastal land and freshwater resources, displace populations and cause economic hardships to large sections of the local communities in CT countries. In addition to resource degradation and poverty issues, there are policy, legal, and institutional constraints affecting resource management in the CT coastal areas. While environmental and resource management policies and laws that meet the basic instruments of coastal resource management are in place in the CT countries, these are not fully and effectively implemented due to lack of budgetary resources and institutional weaknesses among government agencies at the national and local governments.

In 2009, member nations of the Coral Triangle have committed to implement the Five Goals of the CTI Regional (RPOA) and National Plans of Action (NPOA). The five conservation goals laid out in the RPOA present clear goals and targets necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. These five CTI goals are *Goal 1. Priority Seascapes Designed and Effectively Managed; Goal 2. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied; Goal 3. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed; Goal 4. Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved; Goal 5. Threatened Species Status Improving*

Established in 2011, Maritime Local Government Network of Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (LGN) is intended to mainly support the implementation of the CTI-CFF Goals and Plans. The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) essentially recognizes the importance of Local Governments (LGs) and communities in coastal and marine management and protection. The role of local governments is of great importance and significance particularly in achieving Goal 2 with the following targets: (1). strong legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), (2). Improved income, livelihoods and food security of an increasingly significant number (trend) of coastal communities across the region through a sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative (“COASTFISH”), (3). Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected, (4). A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved. Most of local governments in the Coral Triangle region have common challenges to achieve the intended Goal 2.

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In the light of crucial role of local governments particularly in sustainable fisheries management and generally in coastal and marine management and protection, the Maritime Local Government Network is to conduct a Local Government Network Workshop which will be taking place on 8 May 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia, and supported by USAID-RDMA, USDOJ and CTC, in collaboration with CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and CTI-CFF NCCs. The workshop is anticipating the valuable attendance of Minister of Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in his capacity as the Chair of National Coordinating Committee of CTI-CFF Indonesia.

Objective

The Main Objective of the workshop is to develop a Local Government Plan of Action (LgPOA) on sustainable fisheries management in Coral Triangle areas.

Specifically, the workshop aims at advocating the vital role of local governments in sustainable fisheries management; localizing the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Coral Triangle region; producing a joint statement on role of local governments in sustainable fisheries management; encouraging and urging the members of LGN to develop a draft substance matter of local government plan of actions in accordance with their respective CTI-CFF National Plan of Actions and CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action.

Output

1. A Joint Statement on Role of Local Governments in Sustainable Fisheries Management
2. A draft substance matter of Local Government Plan of Action (LgPOA) that will be presented and discussed at next LGN meetings for further endorsement at the 14th CTI-CFF Senior Officials’ Meeting (SOM-14)

Theme and Sub-themes

As an umbrella the theme of the workshop is "The Role of Local Governments in Sustainable Fisheries Management in Coral Triangle Areas". It will be elaborated into 4 sub-themes, they are #1 The Architecture of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM); #2 Human Access in EAFM; #3 Good Governance in EAFM; and #4 Role of MPAs (Marine Protected Areas) and Fisheries Management.

Sub-theme #1: The Architecture of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

EAFM is recognized as a form of fisheries governance framework, talking its conceptual principles and operational instrument from conventional fisheries management on the one hand, and ecosystem management on the other hand. To ensure that fisheries resources and activities can be sustained, management targets typically include the condition of the fish stocks and other organisms inhabiting the water system, human resource use needs, the technologies used, as well as human attitudes and behavior towards the activities.

Sub-theme #2: Human Access in EAFM

The extent of human capability to utilize the marine resources is highly dependent on human attitudes and ethics applied in assessing and considering these resources. Do human beings consider themselves to be the dominant life-form and therefore consider that they have full authority to use the resources

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however they wish? Or do humans appreciate the importance of marine resources and respect them as another part of creation that also needs to be managed and taken care of? A comprehensive understanding of natural resources will enable mankind to take appropriate steps in organizing and managing marine resources and all that the ocean contain. Conversely, if human put themselves in the wrong position, then the practical steps they take will lead towards and end up with mismanagement. The end result will be destruction, not only of natural resources but also of the ability to sustain human life itself.

Sub-theme #3: Good Governance in EAFM

Since there is a broader stakeholder base under EAFM, there will be a need for agencies to coordinate and consult with each other more effectively and with greater frequency, especially in connection with working partnerships and shared decision-making between the various fisheries that operate in the same geographic area, as well as between fisheries and other sectors that interact with them

Sub-theme #4: Role of MPAs (Marine Protected Areas) and Fisheries Management

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is one of important tools for EAFM. It is a clearly defined area to achieve conservation of nature, with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. There is a strong international mandate for marine protected areas. To achieve the level of protection required we must fully integrate conservation and fisheries management. Fisheries are a conservation problem and conservation is a necessity for sustainable fisheries.

Invitees and Participants:

1. Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Directorate General for Marine Spatial Management of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia
3. Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
4. CTI Regional Secretariat
5. Representatives from NCC and Marine Local Governments - Indonesia
6. Representatives from NCC and LG - Malaysia
7. Representatives from NCC and LG - Philippines
8. Representatives from NCC and LG - PNG
9. Representatives from NCC and LG - Solomon Islands
10. Representatives from NCC and LG - Timor Leste
11. USDO
12. Related Private Sectors/Industries
13. Partners:
 - WWF
 - TNC
 - CI
 - CTC
 - Rare

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Tentative Programme

08.00 – 08.30	Registration
08.30 – 09.05	· Welcome Remarks by Chair of LGN · Remarks by CTC · Remarks by USDO I · Congratulatory Remarks by Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Specialized Staff for Minister of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Republic of Indonesia · Opening Remarks by Minister of Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of Republic of Indonesia (TBC)
09.05 – 09.15	Group Photo Session
09.15 – 10.30	Speaker Presentations
10.30 – 12.00	Open Discussion
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch Break
13.30 – 14.30	Lessons learned from CT6 Countries
14.30 – 15.00	Valuing the influence of Fisheries Management on Food Security in the CT (CTI RegSec & CI)
15.00 – 16.00	Break
16.00 – 16.45	Declaration Presentation
16.45 – 17.00	Closing

Contact:

If you have any inquiry related to the LGN workshop, you may contact LGN Secretariat at lgn.coordinator@gmail.com or +62 8113973778
